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SOURCE Hua Sheng Pao.

CITES ECONOMIC, POLITICAL DATA
ON FIVE NORTHEASTERN PROVINCES

The reorganization referred to below was carried out 21 April 1949 by order of the Northeastern Executive Committee, which divided the area into six provinces and four special municipalities. The organizational plan of Jehol Province is not given in this issue of Hua Sheng Pao.

I. SUNGKIANG PROVINCE

General

Sungkang Province has an area of 263,297 square kilometers and a population of 5,310,862 persons.

The province borders the Ussuri River on the east, the Hei-lung Chiang on the north, Hailungkiang Province on the west, and Kirin Province on the south. The east is a mountainous area, but the southwest is a plains region where the population is dense and the land fertile. In the triangle between the Ussuri and Amur are wide plains with marshy ground where few people live. There are mountain ranges covered with forests. Steamers ply on the large and small rivers of the province, and Lake Hanka abounds in fish.

Administrative Subdivisions

Sungkiang Province controls directly the four cities of Ha-erh-pin (哈爾濱), Mu-tan-chiang (牡丹江), Chia-mu-szu (佳木斯), and Hsing-shan (興山), and consists of 32 hsien: Shuang-ch'eng (雙城), Hu-lan (呼蘭), Wu-ch'ang (五常), A-ch'eng (阿城), Pa-yen (巴彦), Pin Hsien (賓縣), Shang-chih (尚志), Yen-shou (延壽), La-liu (拉林), Mu-lan (木蘭), Hai-lin (海林), Ning-an (寧安), Fang-cheng (方正), Tung-ning (通遼), Tung-ho (通河), Mu-leng (穆稜), Po-li (勃利), Rue-ch'uan (樺川), Y-lan (依蘭), Fu-chin (富錦), Sui Hsien (綏縣), T'ang-yuan (湯原), Lo-pi (洛浦).

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(龍北), Fu-yuan (撫遠), Pao-ch'ing (寶清), Lin-k'ou
 (林口), Jao-ho (饒河), Hu-lin (虎林), Mi-shan
 (密山), Chi-hsien (集賢), Chi-ning (雞寧), and Hsa-nan
 (海南). The provincial capital is Ha-erh-pin.

Resources

Coal is found at Hao-kang, Chi-hsi, San-hsing, Shuang-ya, and Feng-shan, with reserves of several hundred million tons and an annual production of more than 4 million tons. Gold mines are found at Pa-mien-t'ung, Wu-la-ka, T'o-yao-tzu, Ta-p'ing-k'ou, Hei-ching-ho, Hei-pei and Mang-chia-kang. There are lead mines at Liu-mao-kou. The North Manchuria Forest Reserve includes Nan-ch'a, Ya-pu-li, Tai-ling, Ku-ch'eng, I-lan, T'ung-ho, Wu-ch'ang and Mu-tan-chiang, and has a yearly output of 2,600,000 cubic meters of lumber, more than half that of the entire Northeast. It not only supplies the railroad and construction needs of the Northeast, but also is of great help to the rest of the liberated areas.

Fisheries also are very flourishing, the Sungari River basin being the richest source, while large quantities are supplied from the Ussuri, Amur, and other rivers. In winter the gathering of furs and pelts furnishes livelihood to many persons.

Industry

Electric power is sufficient to meet the needs of industries and households throughout the province. Heavy industry centers around Hao-kang and Chi-hsi, where ironworks are found in addition to coal mines. Light industries include the sugar mills at A-ch'eng, which supply the Northeast and points inside the Great Wall. Other industries, which produce paper, textiles, rubber shoes, leather, matches, cigarettes, hemp, electrical supplies, and steamships, are found at Ha-erh-pin, Mu-tan-chiang and Chia-mu-szu. State-owned plants and shops total 514, rural cooperatives 593, and private enterprises 22,744.

Communications

A net of railroads covers the province, centering around the main cities. The network is composed of the Chinese Changchun Railroad and its branches. Highways joining important points supplement this network, as well as rivers which are in constant use by large and small steamers.

Culture

For the past 3 years there has been rapid development in education. Elementary schools have grown in number from 1,508 in 1946 to 5,168 in 1949, and pupils from 144,605 to 528,551. Other schools show similar growth.

II. LIAOSI PROVINCEGeneral

Liaosi Province has an area of more than 56,000 square kilometers, of which 213,258 hsiang [one hsiang equals 10 mou] are arable. The population is 7,433,600.

The province borders Liaoning Province on the east, Jehol and Inner Mongolia on the west, the Po Hai on the south, and Kirin Province on the North.

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Administrative Subdivisions

The newly formed province of Liaosi is composed of five hsien of the former Liaosi [sic] Province; Sui-chung (綏中), Chin-hai (錦西), Hsing-ch'eng (興城), Chin Hsien (錦縣), and I Hsien (義縣); 13 hsien of the former Liaopoh Province; K'ang-p'ing (康平), F'ak'u (法庫), T'ieh-ling (鉄嶺), Hsin-min (新民), Ch'ang-t'u (昌圖), Shuang-liao (雙遼), Ch'ang-pei (昌北), Li-shu (梨樹), Pei-chen (北鎮), Chang-wu (彰武), K'ai-yuan (開原), Hsi-shan (黑山), and Fou-hsin (阜新); and three hsien of the former Liaoning Province: P'an-shan (盤山), Liao-chung (遼中), and T'ai-an (台安). It also controls four cities: Chin-chou (錦州), Seu-p'ing (四平), Fou-hsih (阜新), and Shan-hai-kuan (山海關).

Resources

The province contains an abundance of minerals, including coal, lead, manganese, copper, asbestos, quartz, iron pyrites, barium, and nickel, many of which are being exploited. Second only to Fu-shun are the state-owned mines at Fou-hsin. After the May competition movement, daily production was 71,720,000 tons [sic] of coal, three times more than the daily average of 23 million tons [sic] between January and April 1949.

Farm products are abundant, the chief ones being kaoliang, beans, maize, rice and wheat. In the area around Sui-chung, cotton and peanuts are grown, as well as pears and apples. In the province there are now 980,000 pear trees, 120,000 apple trees, and over 500,000 cherry and other fruit trees. The fruit crop is more than 40 million catties each year. Within 5 years there will be as many pear and apple trees as in Manchukuo times. This year more than 50,000 hsien are planted in cotton, and more than 500 hsien in peanuts. The fishing industry on the Gulf of Liaotung now has 12,000 fishermen and 727 boats, and has had a catch this year of 10 million catties of shrimp. Along the coast the salt beds extend 100 miles from Sui-chung to Sui-feng. In March and April 1949 more than 230,000 piculs of salt were sun-dried. The production planned for the whole year is 1,530,000 piculs.

Industry

State-owned industries include railroads and electrical enterprises. The latter were nine-tenths destroyed under the KMT, but as a result of the workers' cooperation after liberation, all but two towns along the railroads have electric service. Other industries, such as textiles, oil refining, paper making, sulfuric acid manufacture, bridge construction, and pottery, were damaged by the KMT and are now recovering. Workers now share in the management, and enterprises are helped by banks and cooperatives.

Private enterprises are also developing with government help. Small private plants in the iron, oil and textiles fields have grown from 279 to 1,551.

Culture

The province now has 26 middle schools and two normal schools besides special schools in various fields. Incomplete figures show 6,318 public schools, with 640,384 pupils and 14,000 teachers. Chin-chou has 43 night schools, with more than 2,000 in attendance. The government daily newspaper is relaying information throughout the province.

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III. LIAOTUNG PROVINCE

General

This province has an area of 103,229 square kilometers, of which more than 25,900,000 mou are arable. The population is 8,557,394.

The province is bordered on the south by Hsin-chin Hsien and the Ta-lien and Port Arthur District, on the north by Fu-sung Hsien and Kirin Province, on the west by the Po Hai, and on the east by the Ya-lu River.

Administrative Subdivisions

Liaotung is composed of the former Antung Province, Liaoning Province (except three hsien), and five hsien of Liaopeh. It comprises five cities: An-tung (安東), Ying-k'ou (營口), T'ung-hua (通化), Liao-yang (遼陽), and Hsi-an (西安); and 29 hsien: Chuang-ho (莊河), Hsin-chin (新金), Fu Hsien (復縣), Kai-p'ing (蓋平), Ying-k'ou (營口), Liao-yang (遼陽), Hsi-ch'eng (海城), Hsiu-yen (岫岩), Ku-shan (孤山), K'uan-tien (寬甸), Fu-shun (撫順), An-tung (安東), Feng-ch'eng (鳳城), Huan-jen (桓仁), Pen-ch'i (本溪), Hsi-an (西安), Hsi-lung (海龍), Tung-feng (東豐), Hsi-feng (通化), Ch'ing-yuan (清原), Hsin-pin (新賓), T'ung-hua (通化), Chi-an (輯安), Lin-chiang (臨江), Ch'ang-pai (長白), Fu-sung (撫松), Ching-yu (靖宇), Hui-nan (輝南), and Liu-ho (柳河).

Resources

Liaotung is remarkably rich in all sorts of resources. Hsi-an, Sai-ma, Lin-chiang, and Fu-chou-wan are already producing coal in large quantities. Twenty other metals and minerals are also being mined. Agricultural products include Maoliang, maize, and beans. Feng-ch'eng, Ku-shan, Hsiu-yen, Chuang-ho, Kai-p'ing, and other places produce at least 2 billion cocoons of raw silk (1,000 cocoons produce 7 ounces of silk, so this equals more than 1,400,000 catties of silk). Feng-ch'eng produces 4½ million catties of tobacco per year. Other hsien produce cotton, apples, furs, ginseng, medicinal herbs, and, along the coast, fish and salt.

Industry

An-tung, Ying-k'ou, T'ung-hua, Hsi-an, Wa-fang-tien, and Ning-yang are the chief industrial centers. Here are to be found state industries such as textiles, rubber, silk-weaving, munitions, paper-making, railroads, mines and shipbuilding; provincial industries such as cotton-weaving, silk-weaving, matches, pottery, chemicals, drugs, asbestos, and needle-making; and private enterprises such as weaving mills and ironworks.

Communications

Besides the network of railroads, there are highways from An-tung to T'ung-hua, Ch'ang-pai, P'u-lan-tien, Ku-shan, and Hsiu-yen, and shipping routes from An-tung and Ying-k'ou to various ports. Trade is flourishing, and cooperatives are spreading from city to country. In the territory formerly covered by An-tung Province, there are more than 300 cooperatives. These are mostly organized by peasants or workers, eliminating exploitation by middlemen.

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Culture

Education and culture are well developed in this province. There are eight higher schools, 34 middle schools with 18,283 students, and more than 4,800 elementary schools with more than 710,000 pupils. There are also night schools and training classes.

IV. KIRIN PROVINCE

General

This province contains about 119,496 square kilometers. The population is 6,960,000, of whom about one fourth, or 1,770,000, live in urban centers, and 5,190,000 in the country.

The province borders on Sungkiang, Heilungkiang, Liaotung and Liaosi. There are many forests on the mountains. The western part is level and the soil is mostly sandy clay.

Administrative Subdivisions

Kirin Province comprises the two cities of Chi-lin (吉林) and Ch'ang-ch'un (長春); its original hsien of Yü-shu (榆樹), Shu-lan (舒蘭), Yung-chi (永吉), Yen-chi (延吉), Chiao-ho (蛟河), P'an-shih (磐石), Chiu-t'ai (九台), Piao-hui (懷德), Hun-ch'un (琿春), Ho-lung (和龍), Wang-ch'ing (汪清), An-t'u (安圖), Tun-hua (敦化), I-t'ung (伊通), Shuang-yang (雙陽), Ch'ang-ch'un (長春), Hua-tien (樺甸), and Mung-an (農安); three hsien from the former Henkiang Province: Kuo-ch'ien Ch'i (郭前旗) [a banner] Fu-yü (扶餘), Ch'ien-an (乾安); and two hsien from the former Liaopeh province: Ch'ang-ling (長嶺) and hui-te (懷德) -- a total of 23 hsien. The provincial capital is Chi-lin.

Resources

One of the nine large state-owned mines in the province is in the north, at Chiao-ho, and has coal of high quality. In addition, there are gold mines in Hun-ch'un, Hua-tien, Yen-chi, and An-t'u. The province contains other metals, such as silver, iron, copper, and lead. The three large copper mines at P'an-shih produced 75 tons in May 1949, twice the monthly average of Manchukuo days.

Southeast of Yung-chi is the Hsiao-feng-xan hydroelectric plant, which serves all of Kirin's needs and produces sufficient power for other provinces.

There are at least 3,432,855 hsien of arable land, including 7,900 hsien of rice paddy fields. In output this province stands at the top of the six in the Northeast, producing more than 3 million tons of food annually, which accounts for 80 percent of the province's income. Kaoliang, beans, wheat, and rice are the primary crops. Fu-yü has the richest soil, with the best average output in the Northeast -- 5,000 catties per hsien. Other products are tobacco, hemp and indigo. Ginseng, deer antlers, sable, medicinal herbs and mushrooms are also produced in the province.

Industry

Chi-lin has 43 factories -- state, province, or city owned -- employing at least 12,000 workers. Many private industries, which before liberation were not succeeding, with government help are now producing munitions, tools, textiles and leather. In Ch'ang-ch'un the number of firms has increased from 200 to 10,690.

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More than 15,000 of the workers belong to unions. Factories employing more than 100 workers had a total annual income worth 600,000 tons of grain, 20 percent of the province's entire income. Cooperatives have prospered also.

Culture

The province has 63 public and private middle schools, with 1,286 teachers and 34,282 students. Elementary schools number 4,855, with 14,872 teachers and 564,372 pupils. There are also 180 schools of other types and three libraries.

V. HEILUNGKIANG PROVINCE

General

Heilungkiang is the largest of the six provinces of the Northeast, with an area of 282,408 square kilometers. It has a population of 5,555,474 persons.

The province borders Sungkiang and Kirin on the south, Sungkiang on the east and Inner Mongolia on the west, and is bounded by the Heilungkiang River.

Administrative Subdivisions

Heilungkiang is composed of the former Heilungkiang and Nenkiang provinces. It directly controls one city, Ch'i-ch'i-na-erh (齊齊哈爾), the seat of the provincial government, 39 hsien, and two banners. The hsien are: Chao-tung (肇東), Chao-chou (肇州), Ho-ho (訥河), Lung-chiang (龍江), T'ao-nan (洮南), An-ta (安達), Ta-lai (泰來), Chen-lai (鎮賚), T'ai-lai (泰來), Sui-hua (綏化), Hai-lun (海倫), Wang-k'uei (望奎), Pai-ch'uan (拜泉), T'ai-an (泰安), K'o-shan (克山), Ming-shui (明水), T'ao-nan (洮南), Ch'ing-kang (青岡), Lan-hei (蘭西), Ch'ing-an (慶安), K'o-tung (克東), Lin-tien (林甸), Fu-yü (富余), Nen-chiang (嫩江), Kan-nan (甘南), Ching-hsing (興寧), Chen-lun (陳倫), K'ai-t'ung (開通), An-kuang (安廣), Pei-en (北安), Sui-leung (綏化), Te-tu (德都), T'ieh-li (鐵力), Sun-wu (孫吳), Ai-hun (愛珥), Hu-ma (呼瑪), Sun-k'o (遜克), Fo-shan (佛山), and T'ung-peh (通北). The two banners are Tu-erh-po-t'e Ch'i (杜爾伯特旗) and Kuo-hou Ch'i (郭後旗).

Resources

Minerals abound in the hills along the Amur River. One third of the nation's gold output is mined here. Coal and iron are also found. Near Pai-ch'uan there is quartz for making glass. Most of these mineral resources are still untouched. Lumber is plentiful in forests on the hills.

Agricultural products are also plentiful. About 30 percent of the area, or 4,120,000 hsien, is arable land. The plains along the Nen Chiang and Hu-lan Chiang are very fertile, producing beans, wheat, and kaoliang. The province produces 16 million piculs annually, at 400 piculs to the hsien; this year an effort is being made to raise the total amount to 18 million piculs.

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Industry

Industry is as yet undeveloped, but the basis exists for vast development of the abundant resources of this virgin territory.

Communications

A network of railroads and 2,500 kilometers of highways covers the level parts of this province. The rivers also furnish transportation facilities, which are much used by steamers and junks.

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